M. M. Taraka

At Any Rate There Is a Pay Streak in a Vein of Hock on the Jerseyman's Farm-On Assays It Is Declared to Pan Out From \$5 to \$80 a Ton-A Tramp Gave Natphen a Tip Years Ago Not to Hell the Pince, as There was Yellow Metal There-Sam Scals, a Prospector, Is Mining on the Land Under Leasehold.

Ever since New Jersey has been old enough to have a history of itsown Jerseymen have fondly believed that gold underlies its fertile soil. No "gold craze" has ever sprung up anywhere in this country but had its echoes in the Mosquito State. While the Forty-niners were exhuming their millions on the Pacific slope, the Jersey farmer was madly digging in his garden with hopes of precious metals and results of angleworms. The South developed a gold fever, and Jersey geologists proved by irrefutable geographico-mineralogical charts that the yellow belt extended up into their State. Vermont brought forth the ore, and the same geologists demonstrated by similar means to their own entire satisfaction that, unless nature was indulging in geologic freaks, that vein must reach to their back yards. As far as charts and maps were oncerned it was all right. The trouble was nobody ever found any of the gold.

Discouragement seized the honest Jersey farmer as the years went on, and nothing nearer the real thing than iron pyrites which look much like it, rewarded his subterranean essays. Once in short as many years some resident would come across a shelf of rock sparkling with this "foot's gold," and then the rumor would go speeding through the State that at last the great discovery had been made. At one time the ambitions of the population dropped to silver before silver was in its present depressive condition, but with no better success. Precious minerals apparently were not for Jersey. Iron, copper, limonite, lead, and glass-bearing sand she had in great richness, but beyond that her most enthusiastic inhabitants had almost ceased to hope, when the report was circulated that gold had at last been struck on John Sutphen's farm, "out Peapack way." And this time it looks like the real thing. According to the testimony of assayers who have analyzed the rock takes out of Mr. Sutphen's farm it assays variously

more things than ferming.

Mr. Sutphen himself possesses probably the most placed temperament in Jersey. Give the average Jerseyman any reason to suppose that there is gold on his land and you will find him. on the night that the suspicion strikes him, at work by the light of a lantern, digging up his Crawford peach trees to see if any of the metal clinging to the roots. Not so Mr. Sutphen. He has suspected for nearly ten years that there was gold underlying his farm, and during that time he hasn't lost a single night's sleep worry-

from \$5 to \$80 a ton. As gold bearing ore as-

saying \$2 a ton can be made to pay, the indica-

tions are that Mr. Sutphen's farm is good for

ing over the fact.
"If it's there," he said, "it's pretty liable to atay there. I don't know of any way it could escape unless an earthquake came along and shifted the old farm, and earthquakes don't grow around here to amount to anything. I've got enough to live on pretty comfortably without digging for gold to get more. When I get

ready to dig I'll dig." From a wanderer on the face of the earth came the first tidings of riches under the old farm. The Sutphens have forgotten his very name, but they remember very plainly the day he came to their door and asked for a meal, adding that he was well able to pay for it. Hospitality in the Sutphen farmhouse is not of that kind, however. The stranger was bidden to come kind, however. The stranger was bidden to come in and his money refused, and he made himself agreeable by recounting some of his many travels. Just then, he said, he was taking a trip on foot through Jersey. After dinner he went with Mr. Sutphen to look around the farm. Back of the house is a wooded knoll that juts abruptly out of the landscape. Wandering over this the stranger suddenly stopped and, with an exclamation of surprise, picked up a bit of rock full of holes and knobs. as if gigantic worms had left their forsil habitations in it.

"Nice rock isn't it?" said the farmer. "Some of the New York folks have used it in building their summer houses and have paid me a good price for it. They say it's so picturesque. There's pichty of it here.

"Is that all you know about it?" asked the stranger, eying him narrowly.

"Isn't it enough?" replied Mr. Sutphen, and the stranger smiled.

"You've given me a good dinner and generous hospitality." said the "and now I'll play the

"You've given me a good dinner and generous hospitality." said he, "and now I'll play the fairy god mother for you. I've seen that rock in certain parts of California, and out there wherever it is found there is gold underneath. The prospectors consider it one of the surest indications. Mind, I don't say that you have gold here, but I give you this advice: Don't let this land go out of your possession without digging down into that hill."

After the stranger had gone Me. See the size of the size of the stranger had gone Me.

land go out of your possession without digging down into that hill."

After the stranger had gone Mr. Sutphen told his wife. Mrs. Sutphen is also a placid and contented person. She didn't even get excited and put on her bonnet and scurry about the neighborhood for miles around to tell all the neighborhood for miles and housekeeping, and her husband went on with his farming and the affairs of the Sutphen housekeeping, and her husband went on with his farming and the affairs of the Sutphen household prospered. What the stranger had told them was put aside if not forgotten until the matter was brought up again when Grant B. Schley of the firm of Moore & Schley of this city bought some of the picturesque rock to build into his summer house at Far Hills, a few miles away from the Sutphen farm. It happened that the teamster who carted the stone had been in the gold fields of the West, and he recognized the rock.

"I'll bet you'll find gold under that rock," he said to the farmer.

"That's what a man told me nearly cight years ago," replied Mr. Sutphen, and he began thinking of the matter again. Still his placidity was not disturbed to the delving point. He contentedly kept on farming. Over by Chester Furnace, not far from the Sutphen place, lives Samuel Seels. Mr. Seels has had considerable e-perience in Iron and copper mining in various parts of Jersey, in which pursuits he had made considerable money. Much of his time has been spent in prospecting the came to the Sutphen farm, which, geographically considered, lies just on the Morris side of the Someraet and Morris county boundary, about two miles from Gladstone, the nearest villago. His prospecting led him to believe that there was a metal vein underlying the farm and running north and souit t

"Haven't you ever dug at all?" he demanded.
"Not any deeper than is necessary to plant potatoes."
"Well. I'm—never mind." returned Seels!
"Fil tell you what Fil do," and he thoreupon made Mr. Sutphen an offer looking toward a lease of the land. Mr. Sutphen leased the land for five years with the understanding that if the gold panned out he was toget a percentace. Now the knoll is divided as to property lines. Only part of it is included in the Sutphen property. George Pickles, Eil McMurre, and Henry Kenhedy own the rest of it. To them went Seels and leased their lands for a term of ten years, they rejoicing greatly at an outburst of madness which made profitable land on which they hadn't expected ever to be able to raise even a morigage. Seels put three men to work least spring. They started in on the side of the knoll and dug down through five feet of clay until they struck a grey rock. This they penetrated with picks, coming to a dark blue rock under which hy more gray rock. The saray rock was full of sparkles, Picking and blasting they went down until they struck water. That stopped the work there. Another spot two hundred yards distart on the brink of a brook which skirts the bill was tried with the same result—rock full of sparkles and this time the workers got down 18 feet before the water stopped them. Evidently the vein, whatever it was, was a big one. By this time rumors that gold had been found on John Suphen's farm spread abroad and the countryside flocked to the spot. From Naughright, Green Village, and Lamington they came; from Hacklebarney and Succasunna, from Peapack, Vernoy and Ironia, from Califon, Pluckemin, Liberty Corner, and Changewater, all wild with cagerness to see if it was really gold at last. They congregated at the three holes in the ground and watched with staring eyes each bucket as it came up from the depths. They secreted small bits of each, and returned to mutiliste their own back yards in the houe of linding some just like it there. Many of them went to firm and told him he was

carth.
All this time Seeis was perfectly confident that
the sparkling nin points in the rock were gold.

had done, because of the water, he sent a big assoriment of the dark-blue rock to Jehn H. Banks, of Ricketts & Banks, ansayers, at 104 John street, for analysis. It was smelted down in a furnace, and the report came back: To the too, \$5 in gold and \$2,07 in silver. Then another assortment of rock was sent; this time the upper layer of the gray rock. This assayed \$20,57 to the ton. Heeddes Mr. Banks, another chemist named Richardson analyzed it, with the same received a report on some of the lower layer rock which Indicates \$80 of gold and about \$2 of silver to the ton. If this is correct it ought to make millionaires of him, of Mr. Sutphen, and of the three other owners of the Knoll. For some years Mr. Seels will have all the best of it through the leases which he has secured. At present he needs machiners to rump out the water and to work the velon on a large scale, and he is endeavoring to interest capitalists in the project.

In that very quiet part of Jersey where the Sutphen farm less excitement over the mining venturs has quite died out. A Sus reporter drove from Peapack to the Sutphen place yesterday, and found no interested spectators at the mine. To his queries as to Mr. Sutphen, the Peapack people said:

"Sutphen? Sutphen? Oh, you mean John Sutphen that's got them rocks onto his farm."

During the ride the driver called the reporter's attention to a small creek which determines the boundary of the Sutphen property and also the brook are radically different. Mr. Sutphen was found in the house and result in state in the success of the project might map

rock is now lying at the mouths of the three holes.

"It looks as if the vein went right through that hill," said the miner. "That's what all the indications point to."

None of the neighbors about there are digging for gold now. When the news first spread there was a rush for picks and shovels; but the arior soon waned under the chill of unsuccessful experiments. Now the neighborhood has returned to the quiet that is the chief characteristic "out Penpack way."

HUMBUG ENROLLMENT.

Bigger than the Republican Vote in Several Assembly Districts.

"Marvellous! Astounding!" was the comment of some Republicans when it was announced from the headquarters of the Re-publican County Committee yesterday afternoon that the returns from the recent revision of the rolls of the Election District Associations show a total enrollment for the city of 71,042, with 126 of the 1,392 election districts yet to be heard from. These comments came from ingenuous members of the party. Some better acquainted with political methods exclaimed "Humbug!"

There are four Assembly districts that have returned an enrollment in excess of the vote for Palmer, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. They are the Second, Fourth, Twentysixth, and Twenty-eighth.

The first two are Brookfield districts, the Twenty-sixth a Lauterbach district, and there is a lively fight on between Port Warden John M. Gunner and Benjamin Oppenheim in the Twenty-eighth to determine just what faction shall control there. The following table will show how many "enrolled Republicans" in show how many "enroll these districts don't vote:

Enrollment, Excess 1,844 343 2,244 486 2,297 511 2,295 248

added. The Lauterbach men point to the excessive enrollment in the Second and Fourth districts as proof of crookedness on the part of the Brookfielders, and the latter say that the Twenty-sixth district furnishes conclusive evidence of the devious ways resorted to by the Lauterbach folks. One bit of satisfaction which the Lauterbach faction extracts from it all is the knowledge that if there are so many Republicans enrolled in the presentorganization there are non-left to form a new one.

The Committee on Organization will meet tomorrow night to complete its consideration of the protests growing out of the recent enrollment. It has siready set a precedent by its decision in favor of Collins, the Brookfield leader, in the protests relating to the Fourth Assembly district, and it is expected to unbold the faction in control everywhere, at least until after the primaries, when a thorough investigation of all the crookedness alleged in connection with the enrollment will be made, so that any wrong will not be continued to effect the election of delegates to the National Convention next year.

CROKER AND GILROY.

Reported Friendly Understanding-Grace

on Open Primaries. When Tammany Hall reorganized in August tained as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and thus lost a seat and a voice in the Executive Committee of the organization.

This failure to retain him in the council of the organization was a surprise to Mr. Gilroy, who, it is said, was inclined to hold Richard Croker responsible. In consequence there has been something of a

coldness between the ex-Mayor and Mr. Croker since that time, It was reported yes-terday that the icy barrier between the two gentlemen has melted away and that they are again on cordial terms, and are working together to secure the freest kind of open primaries for the reorganization of Tammany Hall the latter part of this month.

Speaking of the proposed open primaries and the desire of the Tammany leaders to get all Democrats in the city to vote at them, ex-Mayor Grace said yesterday that to attain that end he was of the opinion that the name of Tammany would (have to be dropped from the call, which should only be for Democratic primaries.

NICK WALSH STOPS HOISTING.

He Leaves the Perils of a Lift for the Priv-ileges of a Cop. "Nick" Walsh, the elevator boy in the Weldon building in Jersey City, who was elected a Justice of the Peace about three years ago, has decided to give up hoisting and lowering the elevator. He intended taking that course some time ago and devoting his attention to legal business, but there are so many Justices of the Peace in Jersey City that he concluded that there was no money in the business, and be stuck to the elevator. A short time ago he succeeded in being appointed a policeman. Yesterday he resigned his place as elevator boy, and, beginning to-day, he will wear a shield and swing a club. The lawyers, typewriters, and others who occupy offices in the Weldon build-ing will miss "Nick."

tion to Double Their Output. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-The report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications on the resuit of its recent inspection of the United States ersenals at Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y., and several private establishments, shows that the two Government arsenals are in condition to double their output if they have continuous shifts of men and a large force in each shift. The private firms claim that they can double their output under present condi-tions. This inquiry of the Hoard was made with a view to ascertaining what dependence could be placed in these catabilishments—Govern-mental and civil—in case of emergency.

BOOM PRICES IN COLORADO MAKE SPECULATORS TIMID.

Yesterday's Sales Did Not Aggregate 200,-600 Shares, Although the Official Report Placed the Figures at 700,000-Mr. De Forent's Suggestions us to Listing the Stocks in Outside Exchanges.

DENVES, Nov. 30.-The mining stock market to-day dragged. The total sales during the call did not aggregate 200,000 shares, although the official report places the amount at 700,000. The officials explain this by insisting that much trading is done through the Clearing House which does not appear upon the floor. Admitting this to be true, the increased amount does not foot up 500,000. The lack of interest on the floor to-day was due to the general sentiment that stocks are being forced up at rates not justified by the conditions of the respective properties. It is becoming monotonous to hear the caller name a stock and then cry "No

offers." The buying orders on hand to-day must have been large, but the brokers declined to buy at the asking prices. The advance on nearly all the stocks called to-day upon the local exchange results in proving the statements made before in these despatches that the craze for speculation alone is responsible for the rise in the gold stocks. of Cripple Creek. Trading is not spreading as much as last week, but is confining itself more closely to a less number of stocks. The new companies, of which probably one hundred were incorporated during the last fortnight, are being peddled about by personal solicitation, "ground floor" being the inducement of fered. About a hundred companies are called upon the Colorado Springs exchanges, 75 per cent, of which are prospect companies, although all are capitalized at a million shares or

more. The stock is not all placed on sale.

The incorporators control a majority of the stock, which in many cases they agree not to sell within a specified time, and the amount sold is called treasury stock, to be used to develop the claims in Cripple Creek. Thus, while a hundred companies are selling stock, it must not be understood that the supply represents a hundred million shares.

During the week not one fact has been given to warrant an increase in quotations of Cripple Creek stock, no strikes of mineral, no prospects of a dividend, no especially aggressive work being recorded. Prices are based upon prospective future conditions. Stocks like the Anaconda, the Isabella, the Portland, and the Anchoria Leland have a marketable value, The banks might be induced to accept them

as collateral on loans, for the companies have veins of gold-bearing ore and great acreages of productive territory. But these are not the stocks traded in to any extent.

The mails are bringing in from the East considerable stock purchased months ago to be sold at advanced prices. In nearly every case the proceeds are reinvested in other stocks in Cripple Creek and in Colorado Springs, where the speculation manla is more general than in Denver. In the Denver Exchange the dual bill plan for undelivered stocks has been abolished and hereafter immediate delivery is understood in all sales made on the floor. Several brokers have made money this week buying stocks and making no payments until the stock certificates should arrive from Colorado Springs. Meantime, by selling on the rise a neat margin was made without the investment of a cent. Nearly all the big mining men of the State

are discouraging in every way possible this gambling in unknown stocks. They predict an early smash, and hope it may come quickly, so gambling in unknown stocks. They predict an early smash, and hope it may come quickly, so that legitimate mining properties may receive their just due on the Exchange. There may be such a thing as a combination of these big men to go upon the market and bear all cheap stock, to the dismay of the small investors and cheap brokers. If the craze for speculation isn't checked very soon Colorado will have a little Kaffr affair of its own. It may not come for six months, however, if the entire country becomes infatuated. Indications point to an influence of money. L. V. De Forest of the New York Consolidated Exchange is making a close study of the condition of the gold stocks of Colorado, Commenting upon the situation he said to-day:

a close study of the condition of the gold stocks of Colorado. Commenting upon the situation he said to-day:

"One-people do not understand your system of stocking companies at \$1,000,000 at a par value of \$1 a share and selling it at one cent. When the calling off the stocks was revived recently our folks said: 'Here are more of these cheap stocks.' You know that with us the actual values of the properties listed are supposed to govern the price of stock in the market. But we are beginning to understand your system of figuring on prospective values in good localities and the amount of energy displayed in development work. I think there is no doubt that your stocks will be isted as soon as we can satisfy ourselves of their desirability. Registration of stocks will be required before listing by the New York Board can be done. We will have to have a transfer office of each stock in New York, and this can be best accomplished by registration with some trust company.

"I notice that many of your stocks are cheaply printed, and the opportunity for overissuing is thereby greatly enhanced. When the stock is

trust company.

"I notice that many of your stocks are cheaply printed, and the opportunity for overissuing is thereby greatly enhanced. When the stock is registered, before such a fraud could be perpetrated, four or five signatures would have to be forged, and the chances of detection would be infinitely increased. Some plan must be outlined for cooperation between exchanges. Each exchange must have a committee to which shall be assigned all matters relating to investigation of stocks, commissions, and other details for a harmonious relationship. If such a plan can be arranged, I believe that we can secure the cooperation of the Consolidated Exchanges of New York, the Philadelphia, Pitsburgh, and Chicago exchanges, and the Colorado exchanges, eventually all the exchanges in the country, even the iron-bound New York Stock Exchange, would be forced to come in or do without the mining business.

"Another result of cooperation would be the prevention of the listing of the balloon stocks in New York. If some promoter comes to New York and applies to have stock listed in our Exchange which we do not see on your list, he will be promptly referred brek to the exchange near the property, so as to insure opportunity for the closest possible examination, and if a stock is rejected by any of your exchanges that fact will be an absolute bar against listing in New York. I think it would be a good idea for your people to call the unlisted stacks at some other time. Your list is too long, and eventually, I believe, your Exchange will be compelled to wipe off a number of the stocks now called, and insist upon certain high conditions as a requirement for listing."

A new mining camp has been started near Tyler's ranch, some distance from Cripple Creek. It is known as West Creek, and is reached by a twenty-four-mile stage ride from South Plate station on the South Plate Railroad. On Nov. 15 town lots were placed on sale. Over 500 claims have been staked, and a thousand men have gone to the new discoveries. Assays of mineral foun work will be done to prove the worth of this

MRS. BATES MORTALLY INJURED. Stepped or Fell from a Train Which Had

Only Slackened Speed. RAHWAY, Nov. 30,-Mrs. Charles Bates, an lderly woman and the mother of Alexander Headley of Inman avenue, this city, was morally injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, near the Grand street crossing, this evening. When a train she was on slackened ip, prior to crossing the bridge that spans the Rahway River, she left her seat, and before she could be prevented stepped out on the platform, and either fell or stepped from the car. Her skull was fractured. It is supposed she thought the train was near the station.

Lena Messinger, a nurse, 22 years old, who has been employed for seven years in the family of Banker H. Elkins at 23 East Ninetieth street, was arrested in an up-town dry goods store on Friday for shoplifting. She had her employer's baby boy with her when she was arrested. The store detective found the missing articles in the

store detective found the missing articles in the girl's possession.

Yesterday, when she was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, her lawyers said that the child, and not the nurse, had taken the articles from the counter. The nurse discovered them upon leaving the store, and was trying to take them from her charge when she was arrested. The lawyer said that Lona's employer had always found her honest during her long service with his family. Magistrate Crane held the prisoner in \$300 ball for trial.

PIPERAZIN

This solid Mahogany Desk ONLY \$9.00, also made in

m curly birch and quartered oak, at very low prices. We have a very large line of | Wells, whose death occurred nearly three years desks made in all woods at once began to charge the jury.

He had not spoken long before it became spoken for the holiday trade which we propose to sell at very low

THE SUN, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1885.

They Are at Once Arrested Again on the

ago. Mr. Osler, for the Crown, finished his ad-

dress at noon to-day, and Mr. Justice Ferguson

parent that this charge would be in favor of the

prisoners. The Judge referred to the contention

say, in view of the evidence to the contrary, that the business of the Hyams Brothers was com-

menced, or the warehouse leased with murder-

The Judge's deductions as to the insurance

were different from those of the Crown counsel.

He said that, even admitting the laability of the

intended. He thought men with expectations

ous intent?

Charge of Conspiring to Murder Mrs Harry Hyams-The Judge's Charge Was

Strongly in Favor of the Prisoners

of the Crown that the business the prisoners were engaged in was only a sham and a delusion. He said the Crown had utterly failed to prove prices. These goods are all made this. There was nothing to show that the move-ments of the prisoners were not perfectly conof the best material and workmansistent with innocence. They had conducted this business before they met Aylesworth or hi ship, and can guarantee them all. brother-in-law, Wells, who met his death not the warehouse. Were the jurors prepared to DE GRAAF & TAYLOR

FURNITURE CO.. 47 & 49 WEST 14TH ST.

CAMEO CARVING BY GIRLS. A Pastime Now Popular in Some Western

"Oh, why, you are back from your Western trip," said a daintily dressed young woman to a

tall, athletic looking girl whom she ran across in an elevated train, "Yes, I returned yesterday, and I had a lovely time. The West just suits me. Free and easy, you know. One can run around in bloomers and not feel that she is being unkindly criticised. And another thing that fairly delighted

my soul was being able to let out my voice." Why, what in the world do you mean by letting out your voice? I didn't know you could sing a note, and I've heard you declare repeatedly that you were as tone-deaf as Trilby.'

"I don't mean letting out my voice to make music," responded the athlete, as she expanded her lungs, "but to talk. Here, every time I venture a remark, the members of my family clap their hands to their cars, shudder, and say: 'Not so loud, my dear.' Now, it was quite dif-ferent in Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul. Those are the cities I visited, and in each I talked just as fast and just as loud as I pleased, and nobody noticed it, because everybody was doing the same thing; and as for laughing, when anything amused me I fairly shricked or howled. I know Lord Chesterfield thought it exceedingly vulgar to lauch, and declared that nobody had ever known him to do more than smile, but Lord Chesterfield was not fortunate enough to live in this century; if he had been he would have found plenty to laugh at. I tell you it was jolly to let myself

"But didn't you get a lot of new ideas?" interrupted the dainty woman, with a little half envious sigh. Yes, indeed, and I've just been down town

to buy some things to see if I can do what the society women of St. Louis are doing," she society women of St. Louis are doing," she answered.

"And what's that?"

"Cames carving. The girls there carve their own cames, and it is very fascinating work. Some of them have become quite expert, and, while cameos were entirely out of date when they took up this fad, they have come to be quite the thing. Every woman who pretends to keep up at all wears a cameo on her little finger, carved by herself or her best girl friend, and the man who hasn't one dangling from his watch fob carved by some fair band is really an object to be pitied."

"How do you go about it?" asked the other,

"How do you go about it?" asked the other, as she adjusted her chiffon boa. By this time

"How do you go about it?" asked the other, as she adjusted her chiffon boa. By this time several other passengers were also interested.

"First of all, a corner of the maiden's den is screened off for a workshop, a corner with a big window in it. She places a small working table there and then buys haif a dozen gravers or scoopers of different degrees of fineness."

"What are they?" queried the little woman.
"A scooper is a spoon-shaped instrument used in extracting the part of shell that one wishes to remove, and gravers are merely engraving or cutting tools. The next thing in order is to secure a shell upon which to begin work. These shells are called helmets, and black, red, and yellow are required. Many of them are large and handsome. I bought three beauties to-day at \$1 each and two more beautiful still at \$5 apiece, and I expect to cut several ovals or rounds from each.

"The girls in \$2t\$ Louis who gave me a few lessons said that I gave promise of becoming a very fine engraver because I understand all about lights and shadows from having studied drawing and painting so long, and it seems that those who understand these things make the met skilful cameo engravers. But to go back.

After cutting the park of the first with locker is a little with lot cement. This holder is a little

you decide upon making, you fasten one upon a holder with hot cement. This holder is a little wooden block that can be held in the hand.

"Often when a particular design is to be made many shells are cut before a suitable one is found. I knew a girl who wished to caree a man's coat of arms on a watch charm for him and had fo cut thirteen before she hit upon what she wanted, but it was worth the trouble, for it was a beauty when she finished it, and he was so pleased that he sent her ten pounds of candy and two dozen American beauties. Besides she didn't waste any of the shells that she cut, for she utilized every one of them. That's where the skill of the engraver comes in, in arranging the design so as to make the That's where the skill of the engraver comes in, in arranging the design so as to make the very best possible use of a shell. What would look perfectly lovely in one design would be a total failure in another. Take foliage for example. It must be arranged to come where the white stratum is thinnest; on the order hand, figures should come where it is thickest, so that it will give roundness to the limbs. And this is where one's knowledge of lights and shadows comes in."

it will give roundness to the limbs. And this is where one's knowledge of lights and shadows comes in a beginner get the shells very badly scrattched?" asked an old lady sitting near by, with many apologies for her interest.

"Yes, ladeed, madam," the expert replied, "but scratches made by the instruments are easily removed. The cameo shell is first polished by rubing it with pumice stone and cold water, next it is theoroughly washed in warm water, and then follows a second polishing with pumice dust and oil and with a small bexwood stick. Then comes another washing, followed by a third and that finish, given with fine rotten stone and sulphuric acid. This lends a very high degree of polish, and there is your first effort. It generally isn't very perfect, but it is not discouraging, and with each attempt improvement is marked. I've carved two or three, and in a few weeks I expect to be skifful enough to give each of my men friends a cameo carved by myself for a Christmas present. It's so hard to buy things for men, and where a man has a best girl I expect to carve her face on a cameo for him: where he is a great mother boy I will carve his mother's face on a rance for him: where he is a great mother boy I will carve his mother's face on a rance for him. Sulpose you come down to more on the other. Find out the weakness of the friend you wish to give a come to and carve it on the shell; it flatters him to death. I know, because I saw it tried in St. Louis. Well, here's my station. Suppose you come down to-morrow and lunch with me, dearie, and then you can see meat work."

"Thank you so much. I'll certainly be there," said the chainty girl as the other strode out of the car with a gait that bespoke much out door exercise, and then she added to her-seef: "She won't stick to cameo carving long, for she can't stay still indoors to save her life."

Notes of Rallway Reorganizations. At 12 o'clock last night the property of the Eric Railway Company was turned over by the receivers to the new corporation, the Eric Rail-way Company, which, under the reorganization

hat was undertaken only about three months that was undertaken only about three months ago, becomes the owner of a continuous line from New York to Chicago.

The Union Pacific Railroad Reorganization Committee gives notice that it has determined to impose a penalty upon holders who do not deposit their securities under the plan by Dec. 31. The committee representing the first mortage bonds of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad has also limited the time for depositing bonds without penalty, under its agreement to the end of the year.

A Dinner to Vicar-General McNamara. Vicar-General P. J. McNamara of Brooklyn will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given on Tuesday night at the Hotel Savoy by the Alumni Association of St. Francis Xavier's College, from which he graduated in 1867. Among the others invited are Archbishop Cor-rigion and Bishops McDonnell, Wigger, Mc-Faul, and Farley.

SHY OF NEW GOLD STOCKS. GREAT SALE OF FINE DESKS. HYAMS BROS. ACQUITTED. MAKES PEOPLE WELL FERDICT IN THEIR FAVOR ON THE SECOND TRIAL.

Most Remarkable Remedy in the World.

TORONTO, Nov. 30 .- The jury in the Hyams murder trial brought in a verdict of "not guilty" to-night. The trial, the second of the case, was on the charge of murdering Willie Nervous Strength.

Celery Compound.

What Scientific Research Has Accomplished.

Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.

prisoners to pay the premiums on the \$30,000 policy, this was no argument that fraud was

most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., Ll., D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over a Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspensia, bilonsness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Washington correspondents have recently given it a great deal of attention case of Commodore Howell.

The medical journals of the country have given more space in the last few years to the many remarkable cases where the use of Paine's celery compound has made people well than to any other one subject.—Adv.

intended. He thought men with expectations of receiving some of their mother's money, as the priseners had, might reasonably take out the policy.

Dealing with the question of motive, stress was laid upon the fact that neither prisoner had any legal right in the case of Mr. Weils's eacht to get a cent of the money. Supposing Harry Hyams anticipated that marriage with Martha Weils would enable him to obtain the amount, the married woman's property act prevented any legal claim. He did not consider the motive sufficiently strong. The coincidence, said his lordship, might have happened that Harry Hyams formed his plans of obtaining the money after the death of Weils; in this case there would be no murder. He held it to have been shown that the elevator weight used to catch before the Hyams Brothers took the warehouse. catch before the Hyams Brothers took the warehouse.

Speaking of the medical testimony, he expressed surprise that it had been suggested for the first time to-day that the wound over the right eye had been caused by the blow of an axe. No medical man had been asked a single question as to this, in fact the doctors said the wound looked like a bursting out. After quoting conjously from the testimony of the surgeons, the Judge said the evidence of six doctors of the prosecution, taken as a whole, did not contradict the evidence of the defence's surgeons, that one blow might have occasioned all the injuries found.

The brothers, who had been much depressed and downcast while Mr. Osler was making his argument against them, became brighter and more hopeful as the Judge proceeded with his charge.

The jury after considering the case for

argument against them, became brighter and more hopeful as the Judge proceeded with his charge.

The jury, after considering the case for three-quarters of an hour, returned to the court with a verdict of "not guilty."

As the jurors returned to the court room they looked like men who had had a great weight taken off their minds. The prisoners stood up and grasped the iron railing of the dock before taking their seats in the dock to listen to the words, "not guilty."

After the verdict was given the Judge told the prisoners, as the Sheriff had no warrant against them, he would discharge them, but as soon as they had stepned out of the dock, free men, their faces beaming with delight, they were accosted by a detective, who arrested them.

them.

The Crown had preferred a charge against them of consuracy to murder Mrs. Harry them of conspiracy to murder Mrs. Harry Hyams, the wife of one of the prisoners. This charge is based on their attempt to insure Mrs. Hyams's life for \$250,000 after young Wells's death. The prisoners were at once taken into custody again. They will probably be kept in custody to be tried in a few months on this new charge.

Harry and Dallas Hyams were charged with the murder of William C. Wells, brother-in-law of the former, on the morning of July 16, 1893. Wells was employed by the Hyams brothers in their warehouse, and on the morning named was found dead at the bottom of the elevator shaft, having been killed, it was asserted, by the elevator weight falling on him and crushing his sixull.

his skull.

It was found that he had \$30,000 insurance on his life, the promiums of which were paid by the Hyams brothers, and later it was discovered that they had also been trying to place an insurance of \$250,000 on the life of Mrs. Harry Hy-

that they had also been trying to place an insur-ance of \$250,000 on the life of Mrs. Harry Hy-ams. Wells's sister.

This aroused suspicion and led to an investi-gation of the circumstances surrounding the death of Wells. The brothers were arrested and indicted for murder. On their first trial the jury disagreed and they were held for a re-trial, which began on Nov. 3 last.

The theory of the prosecution was that the brothers conspired to insure Wells's life for a heavy amount and then planned and accom-plished his death. The Crown's testimony was cutively circumstantial and very weak in ma-terial points. terial points.

The Hyams brothers came to Toronto from New Orleans, and at one time were in business in New York.

SUICIDE OF B. R. OVERION.

Eugene B. Overton, once a well-known hotel man and restaurant keeper, and later the friend and employee of Buffalo Bill, was found dead vesterday afternoon in a little attic room under the sloping roof of the quaint, old-fashioned house at 21 East Fifteenth street. Two gas jets, man committed suicide, for he was poor and apparently friendless, and illness had made him

despondent. Years ago he kept a restaurant in Ninth street just west of Broadway, and when Col. Cody first made his appearance in a theatre he lived in rooms over Overton's place. Overton was introduced to Col. Cody by James Gordon Bennett, and the men became fast friends. Later Overton joined the Wild West Show. After travelling all over this continent he went to London with Col. Cody, and in the album which was found in his room there is a likeness of him in the uniform of a staff officer of the show.

album which was found in his room there is a likeness of him in the uniform of a staff officer of the show.

About four years ago Overton hired the little attic room at 21 East 15th street of Max M. Hurt, who keeps a saloon in the basement. He furnished it with many pieces of rare old furniture and brie-h-brac, and he spent most of his time there alone. On his return to New York from London he became the manager of the restaurant at 13 Thomas street, which was kept by his brother, William B. Overton, now the proprietor of the "Pewter Mug," in Frankfort street.

Later he was in business in Tenth street, and during that time he met with an accident on the Long Island Ballroad, whereby both of his legs were broken. When he recovered he went in business again at Broadway and Seventeenth street, but he was compelled to retire two years ago on account of ill health. He spent most of his days in his room after that.

On Friday afternoon Mrs, Hurt heard him moving about. Yestorday afternoon there was a strong odor of gas all through the house, and Mr. Hurt traced it to Overton's room. When he forced in the door he found his tenant lying dead on the bed. Overton was 45 years old and a bachelor. His father was a Long Island farmer.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.-Coroner Kenny said this morning that after investigating the death of David Eckley, which occurred under somewhat peculiar circumstances yesterday morning, he is satisfied that it was the result of suiing, he is satisfied that it was the result of suicide. Eckley was a morphine victim of the
worst type, consuming as much as twenty-four
grains a day. The story told by his housekeeper is that he was not feeling well on Thursday afternoon, but went out in the evening with
a friend, returning at a late hour. At about 7
o'clock on Friday morning he called his servant
and said he felt distressed. The servant left
the room, and had hardly got down stairs when
she heard the report of a pistol, and returning
to Eckley's room found him on the floor with a
bullet hole in his head and a revolver by his side.
Mr. Eckley, besides being addicted to morphine,
was a slave to cigarettes, and it is said drank to
a considerable extent.

Illness of John M. Conklin. Mr. John M. Conklin of Journeay & Burnham, one of the best-known of Brooklyn merchants, is ill from a complication of discases at his resi-dence, 219 Herkeley place. His physician says he must make a temporary change of environ-ment as soon as his health will permit.

Ladies express daily their gratification at the grand results obtained by the use of DE (APPELL'S SAFE ABSENCE COMPLEX TO A SAFE ABSENCE COMPLEX TO A SAFE ABSENCE COMPLEX AND A SAFE ABSENCE ABSENCE AND A SAFE ABSENCE ADDITING A SAFE ABSENCE

GUIDE TO MARRIAGE AND BEALTH. Book worth S1. Sem Free for 10 cents. Address Dr. L. BALCOM, 174 2d av., New York.

One True Medicine for Lost

Cures Effected by Paine's

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is the Paine's celery compound so generally precribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific re-

COMEZ DEFEATED.

The Spanish Say They Made Him Retreat -Flocking to the Patriot Cause.

HAVANA, Nov. 30 .- The Spanish columns commanded by Gens. Luque and Oliver recently met the force under Maximo Gomez, and drove the rebels into Camaguey. Gomez intended to invade the Villas again, but was defeated and pursued to Ciego de Avila.

Gen. Luque has defeated the force of the rebel leader Guerra, numbering 800 men. The rebels were dispersed. They left behind them seven killed, smong the number being Pio Cervantes, the second leader of the party.

Gen. Luque also attacked a rebel band in the Delicias. The rebels took to flight when they were fired upon, and their camp fell into the hands of the Spaniards. The Spanish column of Gen. Oliver has de-

fented the rebels under Scrafin Sanchez in the Guerrilleros hills. Many of the insurgents were killed or wounded. Gen. Luque's force has also defeated the rebel party commanded by Castillo Diaz. The troops made a bayonet charge which threw the rebels

stricken. The rebels lost sixteen killed, and left behind them a quantity of ammunition and medicine. The Spanish loss was two killed and four wounded. The troops are in pursuit of the

rebels.

into confusion, and they retreated panic

A Spanish column from Santa Clara, under command of Col. Mellado, fought with several combined bands of rebels in Manajanabo on Nov. 28. The Spanish troops captured the rebel camp, together with a number of horses and a quantity of ammunition. The rebels lost five killed. The Spaniards had three wounded. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 23, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 30.—A great number of Spanish soldiers have gone to join the insurgents during the last week in the eastern region. In the Official Bulletin yesterday were the names of thirty soldiers of the battalion Baza, in this city, and fifty of the battalion Habana of

this city, and fifty of the battalion Habana of Gibara, as well as many Argentine volunteers who came here to fight on the Spanish side, all of whom have deserted and joined the rebels.

The situation grows worse and worse every day, particularly in the country, where the poor peasants do not know what to do, for, if they are umolested by the rebels, the Government accuses them of being in combination with the surgents, so that they either have to go to the cities and die of hunger or join the rebels.

On the 20th inst, the rebel leader, Higinio Vazguez, took two Cubans prisoners who approached his camp in the Cobre jurisdiction.

They said that they were looking for work, but on being searched passports signed Lieut.-Col. Tejeda of the Spanish army were found in their shoes. They were court-martialled and sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place that day.

sentenced to be hanged. The execution took place that day.

The only coffee plantations which are harvesting their crops are those which have paid taxes to the rebels, and it is generally believed that the only sugar estates that will work will be those who have also submitted.

In Baracca affairs are in very bad shape. The rebels have burned all the banana plantations, and hunger begins to be felt. Many men have gone to join the rebels, being compelled to do so by their sufferings.

The rainy season is not over here yet, and is causing great loss to the Spanish army owing to the prevalence of yellow fever. The military hospital is crowded with soldiers suffering from the disease, and many soldiers die daily. toward the latter part of October:

THE LEON'S OFFICERS HELD.

Accused of Landing Men and Arms on the Coast of Caba. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30.-Capt. Svanoe and First Mate Christiansen of the Norwegian steamer Leon had a hearing before Commissioner Smith this afternoon on the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

The chief witness was Karl Arnstein, a Nor-wegian sailor of the Leon. He said the Leon, while going down the Delaware last August, took on a lot of men and arms and landed them took on a lot of men and arms and landed them on the Cuban coast. Ole Anderson, a sallor, teatified to the same effect.

Senator Gray argued for the discharge of the accused. They were held in \$1,000 ball for a further hearing before United States Commissioner Bell in Philadelphia. The ball was furnished by Robert J. Barr of Philadelphia, who is also the bendsman for the accused officers of the steamer Horsa.

Gen. Sangutly's Trial in Havana

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The State Department has received a despatch from Ramon O. Williams, United States Consul-General Havana, stating that the trial of "General" Sangully, an American citizen arrested in Cuba for alleged revolutionary fractices, had begun on Thursday and was concluded yesterday. No on Thursday and was concluded yesterday. No verdict had been rendered at the time of Mr. Williams's despatch.

Sangully was arrested in company with Aguirre, another American citizen. Aguirre was sub-equently released and allowed to return to the United States; but he has recently been arrested at Kingston, Jamaica, by the British authorities, with others of an alleged Cuban filbustering expedition, on suspicion of violating the neutrality laws. During Sangully's incarceration some of the Spanish soldiers in Havana made a demonstration against him and threatened to mutny if he were not abot. The State Department succeeded in having his case transferred from the military to the civil courts.

The Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' nternational Union held a mass meeting in Retail Greeers' Hall at 138 West Fifty-seventh treet, last night. Headed by a brass band, about 150 of them paraded up and down Third and Second avenues before the meeting, exhibiting transparencies calling for a working day of ten hours and a working week of six days. John Spinnler presided at the meeting, and the seeakers were Henry Weissman, Charles Iffland, Rudolph Modest, and Charles Herz. The speeches were in tierman and Hohemian.

A cocon with rich chocolate flavor, retaining all the nutritious and fat-producing properties, yet not distraining to the most delicate, can be produced. Proven in



HOLMES UP FOR SENTENCE.

THE MURDERER CONDEMNED TO THE GALLOWS BY JUDGE ARNOLD.

Motion for a New Trial Benied The Prisoner Henra IIIs Doom Pronounced with Indifference-An Appenl Is to Be Made, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for having caused the death, in this city, of Benjamin F. Pietzel, was to-day sentenced to be hanged. An opinion de-nying a new trial was delivered by Judge Arhold. The opinion was concurred in by Judges Thayer, Wilson, and Arnold, who heard the application for a new trial. Holmes was not affected by the adverse decision, and when Judge Arnold sentenced him to be hanged had an air of apparent indifference. The date of

execution will be fixed by Gov. Hastings.

Judge Arnold in his decision said: "Upon the hearing of the motion for a new trial I had the valuable aid of my colleagues, Judges Thayer and Wilson; the evidence was rehearsed, and it is our unanimous opinion that the verilet of guilty of murder in the first de-gree is fully justified by the evidence. The fourth reason assigned is new matter discovered since the trial. At the argument it was developed that this so-called after-discovered evidence was manufactured for the purpose and is utterly unworthy of belief, and we will not notice it further. The difth and sixth reasons assigned are that the District Attorney, in his opening speech, made statements which were not proved and which related to other crimes which could not be part of the evidence, and that the Court erred in not allowing an affidavit to be filed and an exception to the statements made in the District Attorney's opening speech.

" In the opening counsel often state matters which they expect to prove, but fall to prove, either from want of witnesses or by reason of the evidence being excluded by the Judge, who cannot be expected to know in advance whether the case outlined by counsel will be permitted to be proved. An exception, like an objection, must be taken at the time the objectionable ack is done. The District Attorney's opening speech was made on Monday, Oct. 28, and no exception thereto was asked for until Nov. 1, four

Regarding the contention that the accused

tion thereto was asked for until Nov. 1, four days thereafter."

Regarding the contention that the accused was without counsel during a portion of his trial, his lawyers (Messrs, Rolan and Shoemaker) having temporarily withdrawn from the case when Judge Arnold refused a continuance, Holmes approving of their action by formally discharging them, the Judge says:

"The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as well as of the United States, accures to persons accused the right to have counsel to assist them at their trial, but it does not attempt to force counsel upon them. The right of every man to plend his own cause is a natural inherent right. The right to have counsel is given by the Constitution, and no man can be deprived of the right to defend himself or be compelled to have the services of counsel."

Judge Arnold says that in charging the jury he was careful to instruct them that it was their duty to lay aside all impressions and to decide the case only on the evidence given.

"Here I am tempted to say," the Judge added, "that the offer by the District Attorney of evidence of the murder of other members of Pietzel's family might well have been admitted to show the defendant's purpose to kill them all in order to rich himself of their claims for the money he had illegally obtained from Mrs. Pietzel, and therefore the opening speech of the District Attorney was not open to objection. The violent death of at least four members of that family after they were within the defendant's tolks would justify the belief that they were murdered by the defendant, and that the murders were all part of one common design, and included the entire Pietzel honsehold."

Judge Arnold holds that the testimony of Georgiana Yoke, whom Holmes married, was competent because the prisoner had a wife living at wilmette, Ill., and was also wedded to a woman in New Hampshire, and which made his union with Miss Yoke was fatal to Holmes.

When Judge Arnold had concluded, District Attorney Graham moved for judgment upon the prisoner. Holmes was told

A MASSACRE IN ARMENIA.

Account by an Eyewitness of the Slaughter in Balburt Villages. The following description of scenes accom-Balburt, in Armenia, is contained in a letter received here from an eyewitness. It was written

alarm of a general massacre began to spread. Saturday afternoon the dismal news of the advance of 500 armed Lazes reached us. Sunday about a thousand Turks of Balburt and its vicipity joined the Lazes, and marched from all directions on the Armenian villages. On Monday, Oct. 14, the first attack was made on the village of Lusshonk, five or six miles from the town of Baiburt, There were about seventy Turkish women with pack horses for carrying away the plunder. The villagers of Lusshonk had taken refuge in the school building, trembling and despairing. The Lazes and others promptly began to seize the cattle and sheep of the Armenians, and after securing them out of harm's way rifled the houses and set on fire the buildings. Then they attacked the schoolhouse. The helpless Armenians inside, men, women, and children, shrinked under a hallstorm of builets. It was a dark

night and many fell killed and wounded. " 'For God's sake spare our lives and take all we have,' cried the unfortunate people, bus their cries for mercy scemed to more infuriate the butchers. The schoolhouse was set on fire and men, women, and children rushed out, trampling under their feet the fallen dead and

wounded. "A most borrible scene was enacted in front of the schoolhouse. The infuriated Lazes and other marauders, under the lead of the most fanatical chieftains from the city and neighboring villages, surrounded their victims and began to massacre them in cold blood. The son of Haji Khumri, a notorious robber, seized a young man, and, after robbing him of his clothes, ordered the Lazes to fire on him. The young man was shot dead on the spot. Others seized the brother of the first victim, and, casting him down on the threshold of the schoolhouse, slaughtered him like a sheep and plerced his dead body with daggers. Moussa, the son of Birinji, from Moushangars, jumped at Nahabed

his dead body with daggers. Moussa, the son of Birinji, from Moushangars, jumped at Nahabed Aslanian, and, taking hold of him, exclaimed:

"Come here, dog of an inided; I was looking for you. Come, I will show you how I will kill a dog like you!"

"Saying this, he plunged his kama into his victim and with several turns disembowelled the unfortunate man. Thus the flendish work of caringe was carried on with heart-rending cruelty. At last the leaders of the mob gave the command to separate the men and the women into separate groups under the walls. Five young men, the flower of the villace, were selected as victims and burned slive before the eyes of their relatives. Others of the mob robbed the women of all their clothes, committing outrages on them, cutting their hair spitting in their faces, &c. They were not satisfied with outrages, but killed also Halganoush, a girl 15 vears of age, several women, and threschildren from three to five years of age. They killed also Gadarine, the wife of Channers Avakkin, who was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and opened her abdomen with a most cruel ferocity. The scene of horror were repeated in several other places in the same village and in other villages. The Mohammedan women accommanying the hordes of marauders carried away boads of plunder.

"The Armenians had given no provocation for the massacre. The leaders proclaimed openly that they had orders from the Sultan to exterminate the Armenians, and were to have their property as a reward for their services to the Government. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the loss of life and property, as many villages are now laid waste and the inhabitants are missing. It is not necessary to dwell on the desecrations perpetrated in the churches and the outrages committed on women and young girls. If makes one's heart bleed to see the state of things. The people in the vicinity are in a state of terror, and there are rumors of fresh massacres."